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Selected Miscellany.

Alexander H. Stephens at Augusta, Georgia.

From a spee h delivered on the 11th of July. by Alexander H. Stephens, to a large audience war, support ourselves and our armies, and, rather assembled on the College Green, Augusta, Ga., than to be subjugated and become vassals of Linwe make the following extracts:

mend County:- I appear before you to day in the North is to do without it, as I have said. I the discharge of a duty assigned to me by the can not say. Hundreds of thousands are depen-

gencies of this war and its requirements. The they are the men, who, for want of bread, joined Congress, it is known to you, provided for raising in this unnatural and suicidal war, which will be one hundred thousand men. Nobly, gallantly, to them as disastrous as to us. In England per and patriotically has that call been responded to. hope not less than five milions of people depend and is now being responded to. Thousands and tens of thousands-the exact number I am not eral hundred thousands, if not millions (I am not now able to state to you-have gone to the bat- particular in my statistics.) And when you come tle field. These men, however, must be clothed; to take into consideration the amount of capital they must be fed; they must be armed; they must the number of sailors, and the amount of tonnage be equipped.

The amount estimated by the Secretary of the prise. Treasury to meet the requirements to support an | 1 meet many asking about the blockade. -a large amount. This amount must be raised. be raised. But there is one thing certain-in How to do it is the question. But since that ad- some way or other it will be obliged to be raised, on larger and more gigantic proportions, and in-stead of one hundred thousand men, we may the tremendous lever by which we can work out have to send two hundred thousand men to meet our destiny, under Providence, I trust, against the enemy; instead of fifty millions of dollars, four handred thousand, or against four times four have to raise one hundred millions of dollars, and any to discuss before you the fifty million loan, it may be, if it goes on and increases, that we the I frankly tell you it may be one hundred ever, of the Secretary of the Treasury was flity object of a wise and good government is to make ted. Mr. Lincoln has increased his call from in produce. his demand for money from the five millions first possible; but, my countrymen, do not suppose the hundred millions of dollars. Whether he wil, subjugated, and if we do not raise the money by raise his men or his money I know not. All I loans, if the people do not contribute, I tell you have to say about it is, that if he raises his four we intend to have the money, and taxation wil meet him, and if he raises his four hundred life and dollar in the country will be demanded

Our means in men and money are ample to may count. sustain our independence. We have, upon a rea sonable estimate, at least seven hundred thousand bearing eight per cent. interest, paying the inter-I know not; but, if they are, every man must go but simply your surplus cotton, as much as you to the battle field. "We, the sub-

meet it.

the Grecian States; and we there have the ex- placed in warehouses or in the hands of our ample of much fewer numbers than we are, fight | factors, and sold on or before the --- next.' and for liberty. Men of the South, therefore, let paid over to the Treasurer of the Confederate this war assume its most gigantic proportions, its States, for bonds for the same amount, bearing most threatening prospects (nerving our hearts eight per cent. interest." There is the whole of with the spirit of our Revolutionary fathers, when it. The cotton planter directs the cotton to be we, since we have the consciousness, in any

that this is no war of our seeking. We simply wish to govern ourselves as we subscribe. please. We simply stand where our Revolution Inquiries have been made of me, and I take ary fathers stood in '76. We stand upon the this opportunity to answer them: "Whether these great fundamental principle announced on the 4th bonds will circulate as money—will they pay of July, 1776, and incorporated in the Decharadebts?" On this point I wish no mistake. They tion of Independence—that great principle that are not intended as currency; they are unfitted to announced that the Government derive their just answer the purpose of circulation. The bond is

powers from the consent of the governed. after the acknowledgement of it by Great fixed capital, or permanent investment-just so Britain, in the treaty of 1783, when each separate much as you can spare from your cotton crop. State was recognized as independent, we were not. That is all. Instead of putting your surplus i recognized by Great Braitain as a nationality, but lands, negroes, houses and furniture, useless exthe independence of each Colony or State was travagances or luxuries, just put it in Confederate recognized by itself-Massachusetts and Rhode bonds. But while I said it was not intended to Island, and Conneticut and Virginia, each one circulate or to pay debts, I have not the least by itself; each one was separate, sovereign and doubt that anybody who will sell his crop entire independent. They made a common cause to for bonds, will find no difficulty in getting the achieve individual and separate sovereign exist money for them, for they draw interest and are ance. After the Revolutionary war they entered better than money; and any man holding a note into a constitutional compact—that Constitution will give it up and take a bond, for a note draws that we have ever adored-that Constitution to but seven per cent, and this draws eight. I have the maintenance of which I have devoted so no doubt that all minors' and trust property will

said, by construction, to torture and twist the Con- ridden, if we are not subjugated, I feel no hesitanatitution from its proper and legitimate meaning, by in telling you it is the best Government stock to gain power indirectly. I have not time to go in the world that I know of; but candor also comthrough the history of the country. It is enough to say it ripened within the last few years, and came to maturity under the organization of that a single dime, and nothing else you have will be party now in power—that party which now has the destiny of the Unite! States in its hand—known as the Republican party. Seven States of the North finally utterly repudiated the most important feature of it—a feature without which, I am told in the language of Judge Story, the Con- the mysterious future; but there is one thing I can stitution never would have been made. I mean that tell you with confidence, and that is, it is going to obligation the Northern States entered into to re- last until the enemy is whipped and driven from states arrayed themselves perhaps more—seven at least, arrayed themselves in open, palpable violation of this known portion of the compact. We

appealed to them-we believed it was best for all the States, as Washington presided over the Convention that made the Constitution, that all the States should remain in the Union, faithfully per forming each one for itself the obligations of this

This was the Southern idea. We made our ap peals for years to them to come up and fulfill their obligations. From the beginning of the Gov-ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM, ernment, the man can not rise up and charge the South with ever vio ating, in the slightest degree, their obligations. We never asked Congress to do anything against the interests of the Northern States; we never complained of their institutions, we never wished to interfere with then. Sall. We rested upon the great principle that such State should govern itself; that they should govern themselves as they pleased and let us govern ourof the club...... 20 on selves as we please. This was the position of the South, and we made the same appeal to them for years; and only when this party came to maturity, and when so many States openly disregarded of the club 30 00 the Constitution, when they got the Government in their hands, it was then the South thought it necessary to look out new safeguards for security It was then she resumed her sovereign powers. It ates. Where the paper is addressed to each subscriber was then she became satisfied that the people of the North would not fulfill their portion of the ob ligation, and even then we believed it would be better for them and us to live on together, each and all doing their duty, but they would not discharge their duty. We said we would even try it, and even then sent commissioners to them with the olive branch of peace. Our overtures were disregarded, and hence this war. But the point I present to you is, that we stand now where our Revolutionary fathers stood. All we ask is to be permitted to govern ourselves as we please; and for one, I declare to you to day, you may think of it as you please, the people of the South may decide it as they please, but as for one, I would never surrender this principle, though every val-ley from here to the Potomac should run with

tion. We have not less than four thousand millions of taxaole property within the Confed Notices of Fastivals, Picules and Excursions, gotten up erate States, upon the least minimum estimate. At last year's rates, we therefore could raise from Advertisements leaded and placed under the head of one hundred millions to two hundred millions, for Special Notices, if ten lines or over, will be charged double years to come, and yet survive. The wealth o nations, the ability of nations to sustain war, de pends not so much upon its taxable property as to be charged at the rate of \$1.50 for each name in the Daily, and \$2 in the Daily and Weekly, the same to be, in look for the means and ability to sustain war, for in times of war generally all business is inter-

The great difference between the North and you in prospect of a long war, for I wish our peopie to see the full magnitude and to feel the full sold us some two hundred and fifty millions an-THE DAILY SENTINEL nually. This was their riches; hence came their Will be sent by mail or express to subscribers at any point | wealth, hence grew their cities. Our cotton was the source of it, and how Mr. Lincoln is to get his four hundred millions of dollars, I do not know. That is a matter for him to determine, though I may say more about it before I get through, but at present it is sufficient to say that Lincoln has dammed up the water that turns the will run time time alone will determine. But it is not so with us.

Let the blockade last; let the Northern people be cut off from trade with us within the eleven Southern States, we could for years carry on the coin's power, fight it out, beleaguered by blockade all around. We grow supplies that the nations Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of Rich of the earth must have-that is, the cotton. How dent upon it for their daily bread, and these peo-My business to day is to unfold to you the exi- ple are now turned out of employment. Perhaps employed in this trade, you will be still more sur-

army of this number was fifty millions of dollars can not, to day, tell you how the blockade is to journment-since that estimate-this war has us- or there will be revolution in Europe-there will sumed a wider and broader range. It has taken be starvation there. Our cotton is the element we may have, and the probability is that we shall | pundred thousand. [Applause] I am here to-

shall have to raise more. The estimate, how millions, and I think it probably will be. The millions of dollars, and whatever number of men the burden fall as light upon the people as possiand whatever amount of money will be necessary ble to meet every exigency. The proposition the must be raised. We do not intend to be subjuga- government makes, therefore, is to take a loan

75,000 men to 400,000 men. He has increased | The object is to get along with as little tax as asked for (the amount I do not exactly recollect) government will not tax you, if necessary, for I and asks his Congress, now in session, for four tell you the government does not intend to be hundred thousand men, we must raise enough to be resorted to if nothing else will raise it. Every millions of money, we must raise enough to rather than you and every one of us shall be overrun by the enemy. [Applause] On that you

fighting men. Whether all these will be required, est semi-annually. It is not a gift or donation, Four hundred thousand may be a formidable | scribers, agree to contribute to the defense of the army against us; but it is not as formidable as Confederate States that portion of our crop set the six hundred thousand led by Darius against down to our respective names; the same to be mg a battle for right, for justice, for independence "And the net proceeds of sale we direct to be they were but three million, and coped with sent into the hands of his factor or his commision Great Britain, the most powerful nation in the merchant. He only tells the government in his world)-animated by these sentiments, fighting subscription the portion he can lend. He directs for everything dear to us, fear not the result, it to be sold and the proceeds to be invested in recollecting that "thrice armed is he who hath Confederate bonds. I understand that a commithis quarrel just;" and as our fathers, in the bloody tee will be appointed before this meeting adjourns conflict of the Revolutionary war, appealed to the to canvass this county. Every planter, therefore, God of Battles for success in their cause, so may of Richmond county, will be waited upon and afevent, forded an opportunity to subscribe. I wish therefore, to say to that committee and everybody,

not suited to carry in your pocket book and use. After the establishment of the great principle, It would wear out. It is intended to represent a much of my life. We entered into that Consti- soon be invested in it. I have been frequently tution with the people.

But soon after that Constitution was formed, a large party in the North commenced, as I have we establish our independence, if we are not over-

of the term. In the first place, many of those engaged in it are engaged in a crusade nominally population. They are engaged in a crusade to make things better than the Creator made them, or to make things equal which he made unequal.

it, the New England States will suffer the most. This is a war against the principles which their fathers and our fathers fought for-that every State government derived its powers from the

coln went into his office until to-day it has been the news too, and was off. but one step after another, one stride after an- How they managed to get a horse between

There is where constituional liberty has been how, by the aid of a musket, Shanks, whose turn destroyed; and if you wish to know my judgment it was just then to be on foot, possessed himself of about the history of this war you may read it in a mu e'-all this, and how they thus rode, Gilpin the history of the French Jacobins. They have like, into Washington, we would not tell for a dolbecome a licentious and lawless mob, and I shall lar, but we respectfully refer the curious to the not at all be surprised if in less than three years | honorable gentlemen themselves, adding only the leaders in this war-if Lincoln and his Cabi- that they made good time and arrived at Wash net, its head-come to the gallows or guillotine, ington wiser, if not better men. just as those who led the French war-(applause) -for human passions when once aroused are as uncontrollable as the elements about us. The only hope of mankind rests in the restraints of constitutional law; and the day they framed and dug their own graves. They may talk of freedom restrained by the constitutional law can be free. They may be nominally free, but they are vassals and slaves, and this unbridled mob, when they

The great difference between the North and the South to carry on the war—and this I say to a prophet, but I look upon it as fraught with the most momentons consequences, not unto us, but way is to entrust the conduct of the war in the to the people of the North. I have always be future to experienced military commanders. We resposibility that rests upon us in it, and to see lieved that if the Union were destroyed the North quote the following from the New York Herald, would run into anarchy and despotism. We are the salt of the concern, and it is only questionable of Saturday, to show the confusion in the Repubwhether or not we have guit too soon. That is lican ranks in reference to the last battle: the only doubt I have. Where it will end I do In a long leader the New York Times of Fri not know, but never again will they enjoy constitutional government at the North. How long quotations from Gen. Scott's conversation, that will they be able to war against us? I tell you it he was "opposed to the plan of the campaign will be until we drive them back. There is no from the beginning. He deemed it unwise to hope for us, there is no prospect for an early and make Richmond the main point of the move speedy termination of the war until we drive them ment; but after that had been decided against mill of Northern prosperity. How long the mill back; and my idea, my wish, my desire and my him he was opposed to marching against it by counsel would be to raise men enough immedi- the longest and most difficult route, through a ately, from the mountains to the seaboard, to do country every foot of which would be obstinately them; but I have told you the battle is not to the blockade the Atlantic, and march down the Misstrong. We rely upon the righteousness and the sissippi eighty thousand men. "But," observed justice of our cause, and also the valor of our men, the veteran General, "I am only a subordinate."

> one, or ten to one, as was done in Greece. all, women as well as men, before you make up mining the plan of the campaign." These are your judgments, to consider the magnitude of the scandalous revelations, and what makes them question, the great issue before you, the perils surrounding you, the dangers besetting you; think of your homes and your firesides, and then think of subjugation. Think then of your duty, and all I ask of you is to perform your duty as Friday's Times, "the little villain" thinks it not faithfully as I have done mine to day, and I leave it with you, the country and God. [Loud and him the day before-to dismiss the Cabinet. prolonged applauce.]

Classification of the Elements of the Republican Party. A writer in the Boston Courier gives the following classification of several of the types of

men who are more or less influential in the Re-"There is abolitionism, of the raving type, and of the canting type. This did its full share of work at the last election, finding itself for once under no necessity of starting a ticket of its own. This element of the great Northern party-cares nothing for the preservation of the Union, but thinks it sees negro emancipation ahead. And surely they have a right to feel somewhat en-couraged in their crazy enterprise, when the House of Representatives goes out of its way to and been beaten. God forgive our rulers that this pass a resolution, which would be palpably silly, if it were not indicative of the most partisan

of our army in the Southern States to return fu-Then there are the politico-economical disunionists of the North, who have calculated the the standing war cry in his paper, "On to Richvalue of the Union, and are ready to break it as mond?" He comes out in a card in the Tribune a bad bargain. Their exponent is the New York of Thursday, in which he denies the paternity Tribune, which, everybody knows, labored hard the articles in that journal urging an immediate for the party ticket at the last election, even if march upon the enemy. He thus repudiates the its leading editor did not, Warwick-like, bestow the party crown. Its followers are "party" men, it now appears, he is only a drummer boy. and they hold that the complete success of the party is not consistent with the preservation or

tendencies, namely, that it is no part of the duty

re establishment of the Union. These two divisions of the great and comprehensive anti slavery or northern party, which has just come into power, are warm supporters of the ted, what a vast amount of good they might now and would see it maintained. But they support best thing Mr. Lincoln can do is to give us the it for its own sake, and for avowed revolutionary chief management of the Republican press. after ends. Have they or have they not any tolerable the manner of Louis Napoleon, in order that grounds of expectation that their ends may be there may be unity in that department, and that ecomplished under the administration which they assisted to establish?

as we have just referred to, who desire the main- it to a successful issue. tenance of the Union. They desire to keep whole the domain of which they have come into posses-

First, there are the malignant Union Republi

cans. These have in their hearts the envy, hatred malice and uncharitableness of years to be gratified; and it can be entirely gratified, not by restored Union and peace, but by having their "heel upon the necks" of our Southern fellow citizens. The e are they who speak in Congress, through Mr. Hickman and Mr. Wright. They seem determined the extinguish in the hearts of Southern men all hope of justice and equal Con. in the army of the Confederate States. The apstitutional rights from the Government to which we all desire that they should, laying down their several weeks, but he had some hesitation in acarms lovally, resort for the redress of such grievances as they may appear to have suffered. Again, there are the rigorous Union Republicans. These are the eigorous chion Republicans. These are they who go upon the single principle of "strengthening the hands of the Government," without much regard to questions of constitutional power. Now, we are for the exercise by the Government at this time of its utmost | ends." constitutional power to restore the supremacy of "I know that well," replies Bishop Polk, and I the laws. It must be noted that we are not, by any means, criticizing the course of the Government as such. We are seeking to point out here and there dangerous party tendencies, as we believe them to be. We take the successful prosecution of the war for granted; we are now looking at what may come after the war is ended. And we believe that here is something which a race that has been by Divine Providence en must be shrewdly watched, lest it come to evil. As has lately been pointed out in these columns, cept a commission in the Confederate army, the Constitution gives the Government power therefore, I not only perform the duties of a good enough for all the purposes of this present nation. al crisis. We can not but fear that the leaders the foundation of our social, political and religious of the Republican party may come to consider their allegiance transferred from the Constitution which would control them, to the party, under the name of the people whom they themselves lead. Here is a short cut to pretty absolute authority. Is there no ground whatever to fear that

the extraordinary powers which have been as

retained afterwards, for instance, for "precau-

"Fall Running." The American, edited by a valiant person, says

to ameliorate the condition of a portion of our there was some tall running from Bull's Run. LOVEJOY, the abolition member of Congress from Illinois, was the first to reach the White House. It is impious, in that a great deal of the fanati- almost breathless from his rapid flight, and ancism of the war springs, I doubt not, from that nounced to the President the disaster to the Fedsource Such an effort never could succeed, were eral force. The American, a rabid Republican It is a war against the interest of those who print, gives the following additional account of wage it, and, of all the people who will suffer by the distinguished Republicans who concluded that the better part of valor was discretion, and therefore showed their heels to the enemy:

It appears that other distinguished Indianians consent of the governed. They say we are revo lutionists; they call us rebels. I think it will be participating" in the Bull Run affair. A bird a revolution before it is over, but if a change of from the scene of action informs us that formost government makes revolution, the revolution is among the "participators" were Hon. Henry S. Lane, and John Peter Clever Shanks, whilom At the South, our movements from the begin- of Congress, but now of Gen. Fremont's staff. ning have been planted upon the principles, as I They had gone down to snuff the battle from have teld you, of our Revolutionary fathers, and afar-(we think the farther off the better for such the Confederate States to-day have rescued the soldier) -and "had the pleasure of participating." Constitution, with some improvements, some at a distance, until the chase began. In no mood changes, all of which we think improvements, for being distanced, they promptly made tracks They stand to day the defenders, supporters and for the conveyance which had brought them out maintainers of that Constitution which was the only to find, when arriving where it ought to have admiration and devotion of us all. But a change been, that horses were a vain thing for safety in of government has taken place at the North. times of stampedes, when, as concerning umbrel-The Constitution of our fathers has already been las in a rain, the laws of meum and tuum are trampled in the dust. From the time Mr. Lin- wholly suspended. Their conveyance had heard

other, upon the Constitution of the country.

I tell you the revolution is at the North. arranged to ride bare-back alternately, and then

The Disaster-The Cause of It.

A Republican friend just returned from Washington says there can be no conception of the inratified those lawless measures of Lincoln, they glorious rout at Bull's Run except by those who witnessed the return of the Federal forces to the and liberty, but I tell you no people without rulers | Capital. The demoralization of the army of the Potomac was complete, and even up to last Thursday the repulsed soldiers were begging for attempt to check it, Lincoln and the rest will be something to cat in the streets of Washington. dealt with just as I tell you it was in France. Our informant says that the newspaper and politi-

They rely upon numbers, and they have got defended " Gen. Scott's plan was to perfectly though they bring two to one, three to one, five to * * "There are gentlemen in the Cabinet

who know more about war than I do, and who And now, in conclusion, I ask you, one and bave far greater influence than I have in determore so is that he who publishes them aided and assisted the Cabinet in bullying General Scott into its views, and also joined in the same cry of "On to Richmond!" But on consideration, in judicious for Mr. Lincoln to do what he advised the fence, at this side of it, on the fence, and on both sides of it at the same time. It is as hard to fix him as "the little joker" under the three cups on the knee of the gambler at the race course

-"now you see it, now you don't!" Strange to say, the Tribune joins in theacen sations of the Times, and charges upon the Cabinet an "ill timed and miserly anxiety about the expense to be incurred; a blindfold trust of the gravest responsibilities in incompetent hands; an nexplicable rejection of offered cavalry and artillery; a general tardiness and inefficiency of preparation, and a foolbardy and inexcusable under estimate of the enemy-these have prevailed at is so." Greely might have better said, "God for give them for following the Tribune's advice." But he adds:-"A decimated and indignant people will demand the immediate retirement of the present Cabinet" Now, how does the reader suppose Massa Greeley shirks the responsibility of paper hitherto believed to be his own, but in which,

Thus are the Republican organs of the Gov ernment as much divided as the Cabinet itself. and it is evident that the doom of a house divided against itself awaits them all. If they were uni-'war policy." So are we all that love the Union effect for the Government and the country. The mischief may be prevented by ignorant interference and irresponsible dictation, while to General There are other divisions of the same compre- Scott is assigned the sole and exclusive managehensive party, not a whit more genuine members | ment of the war, so that one head may calculate of it, or in any better standing with it, than such the combinations of the next campaign, and carry

A Rebel Bishop's Reasons for Becoming a Rebel General. A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune.

writing from Richmond, gives these curious particulars of the way in which Right Revercial Dr. ana, came to forsake the gown for the sword:

The Right Reverend Leonidas Polk of Louisiana, was to-day commissioned Major General cepting it. A few days since he paid a visit to the venerable Bishop Meade, at his home near Winchester, to consult with him about it. The

do not intend to resign it. On the contrary, I shall only prove the more faithful to it by doing of civil and religious liberty; we fight for our hearthstones and our altars; above all we fight for citizen, but contend for the principles which lie at

Bishop Polk is a native or Tennessee, and at sumed (and, observe, we are not complaining of an early age entered the Military Academy at that) for the purpose of maintaining the authori- West Point, where he graduated with distinguishty of the Government in a grealer crisis may be ed honors, a cotemporary of President Davis, retained afterwards, for instance, for "precautionary ends?" Is there no especial grounds to fear this, when the termination of the war shall find the power of the party absolute upon the pointment from the beginning with an unanimous

The command of Major General Polk extends The hotel business in New York is exceedingly dull. Compared with last year at this time, almost nothing is doing. The property owners in some instences have been offered the choice of closing up the premises, or accepting a nominal rent—landlords and tenants dividing the nessee. On the west it comprehends that portion

of the State of Arkansas bordering the Mississip pi north of White river, as far north as the boundaries of the Confederate States may extend. That portion of the State of Arkansas south and west of the White river is consigned to Colonel Hardee, now in command at Fort Morgan, near

General Polk will leave for his command in a

Correspondence of the N Y. Journal of Commerce. Objects of the War.

it is called, by an overwhelming force. Congress will do all they can by legislation and by declaratory resolutions towards the object. Subjugation and the general voice of the North demands the destruction of slavery as the chief source of all our domestic troubles.

This war must be viewed now in a very different light from what it was in its origin. It was a war, as supposed and declared at one time to protect or recover or hold public places and property; now it is a war to reduce the South to submission. and to abolish their peculiar institution as one that has always rendered them arrogant and hos tile. We have every evidence around us of the of a tremendous war, that will be protracted through the present and perhaps the next general The South does not deplore it, and the North accepts it. The South feels perfectly secure-and, in fact, how our arms are to meet it

no one has yet distinctly shown. The North must act with more energy than they have done, if they would defend their commerce from the privateers that will soon swarm the ocean. They must prepare, too, against efforts to break up the blockade of Norfolk and New Or-Capital, which would have tallen into the hands of the enemy last Monday, had he advanced with fifty thousand men and a park of artillery. They must expel the enemy from Manassas, where, in a well fortified position, they threaten the capital with a force of a hundred and twenty thousand men, which they can increase to two hundred and

twenty thousand at any time. All that the North is ready to do. They will furnish all the necessary means for these objects; but who is to wield the power that is thus confidingly bestowed upon the Government? There is the trouble. In the field we have nothing but blunders, and in the departments of supply nothplunderers the public resources are consumed

without any useful result. for by the public generally as the man for the and discussing this great question in all its bearcrisis. He has certa nly shown that he is a strate ings and in all its ramifications, without fear, or gist of high order. His movements in the West | threats of the gag law. Every man has the right

We want him here in actual command, as a strategist to lay the plans of a campaign, and not ing of dissatisfaction throughout the whole as a mere tactician to execute on the field some portion of another's plan. But I hear that he is to have nothing to do with the general plan of | party are mistaken if they suppose that the whole operation. So we are at sea again.

Direct Taxes.

What a terribly expensive affair war is! Here we are all suffering from a stoppage of businessthe larmers can not get remunerative prices for their crops-mechanics and other laborers can get no work-and hard times are gnawing right nto all classes and conditions. In addition to this, heavy duties are to be placed upon the most necessary family commodities and the cost of liv-ing thereby increased. But this is not all. Direct levies are to be resorted to, and the people will become even more familiar with the tax gatherers than before. By the provisions of the bill prepared by the

Committee on Ways and Means, in accordance with the recommendation of Secretary Chase, about \$30,000,000 to so be raised annually by the assessment and collection of a Government tax, operating on the inhabitants of the several States. The share which is distributed to Indiana is \$1. 367,513. Our neighbor Illinois is to be favored with a levy of \$1,719,827, and our other neigh bors in the same ratio. The tax is to be laid on lands and lots, with their improvements, dwelling houses and chattles. The slave States are likewise to pay a per centage on their slaves. Distillers will submit to a charge upon every still, boiler or utensil used in making spirituous liquors of fifteen cents upon every gallon of capacity, and a tax of ten cents a gallon on the liquors itself. Messrs. Ebner, Herman and Kouts and all others who brew beer, will aid the Government by contributing five cents per gallon on their malted fluids, and thus lager, which has become an institution in this country, will prove a great arm in supplying revenue. A yearly planking down of forty dollars will pay for the luxury of owning a carriage worth eight hundred dollars-vehicles of greater or lesser value in proportion-so that whoever can afford a fine or costly conveyance, may be reckoned a patriot of improved pattern.

We have mentioned, we believe, all the articles upon which it is proposed to levy a direct tax. The expense of supporting the assessors and collectors is to come out of the public perse in some other way. And now what do the people think of the scheme? Isn't it pretty hard upon those who had no hand or part in getting the country into this scrape?—Vincennes Sun.

The Order to Attack the Bull Run There seems to be a radical difference of opinion in respect to the responsibility of the disaster. elder Adams. The sedition law is a monument ous attack upon Bull's Run. The New York of infamy that stains the history of that Adminis-Tribune's Washington disnatches of Monday last, thus refers to the matter:

The Republican this morning says that Mr. Richardson of Illinois, forgot in debate the other day to mention a conversation he had with the President on the Friday or Saturday week. Having witnessed the action at Bull's Run of July 18, and examinad the enemy's position with a military eye, Mr. Richardson was so profoundly loose" to day, in more ways than one. As I was impressed with the hazards of a second attack. lying in my tent my mind involuntarily wandered unless preceded by great preparations, involving time, that he felt it to be his duty to present his the enemy. The President, adds the Republican. we believe has had no other language from first

The Terrible Battle at Manassas. A private engaged in the great battle of Manwreck of wagons, ambulances, carcasses of horses, and the equipments of the soldiers. Baggage but only one more will I give-see you wan, dewagons and amunition wagons were also taken, jected man, as he moves along; every lineament with about 5,000 Minie muskets, some 2,000 Enother small arms. The store of provisions and tions taken, was also very large, the value of the whole to be estimated at millions of dollars.—

Stand out boldly upon his visage. Something has pierced his heart and destroyed his happiness.

Perhaps he has a beautiful wife and lovely chil-Louisville Courier.

Value of the Chicago Platform. correspondent of the St. Paul Pioneer and Demo their platform. They are willing to sink \$400. dark and damnable acts of ingratitude.

But I wander from my purpose of writing you They were not willing to sink their platform to about our men in this camp. Many are now sick do it last winter, although everybody else was—
even Davis and Toombs—if Douglas in his speech
on the 2d of March, told the truth. He acted
with them on the committee of thirteen, and he
knew. The Union is worth \$400,000,000 and
400,000 lives, but is not worth as much as their platform, which was too sacred to be compromised even to save the Union. The inexorable logic is worth more than \$400,00,000 and 400,000 lives, and more than the Union. What will the people who have to pay and die say to this? The polls are not closed yet, even if the writ of kabeas corners is suspended.

For the Dally Stute Sentinel. A Few Thoughts About the Present Condition of Public Affairs.

SOUTH BEND, IND., July 27, 1861. EDITOR SENTINEL:-The great battle near Manassas Junction has been fought, and we have been defeated, disgracefully defeated, if the revery few days. His headquarters will be Mem- ported paucity of numbers of our slain and phis, where he will no doubt frequently be heard wounded are true—the number being variously reported between 300 and 1,000; and yet our forces on the ground numbered at least 55,000the grand army of the United States, that cost The almost universal feeling in Congress and the Government, perhaps, \$30,000,000 to bring in the Northern States, so far as we can learn, into the field-is totally routed and demoralized. is now in favor of crushing out the rebellion, as The Administration, so far as prosecuting the war to a speedy and successful termination is involved, is worse off to day than it was three months ago, is now more decidedly called for than heretofore; with the army defeated and demoralized, and the national pride mortified and humiliated.

It is of no use to shut our eyes or close our

ears against the stubborn truth. We have been

so hadly whipped—yes, disgraced—that it throws into the shade of oblivion all our successful feats and skirmishes in Western Virginia. If any man had publicly predicted, forty-eight hours before-hand, our deteat and disgrace at Manassas, he would have been branded as a traiter; and yet I have frequently, within the last month, heard fact that they are about to plunge into the abyss such predictions made privately, by intelligent and reflecting gentlemen—not because they wished their predictions to be realized, but because their reason and judgment forced the conviction; and since our great disaster it seems that the Administration is waking up to a rational sense of the cause that has demoralized our grand army. The "honorably discharged" of some of the "old fogy" and a few of the loblolly generals, since the battle, shows that the Administration are learning from experience what they might have learned from a public discussion of the subject, were it leans. They must prepare to keep the Federal not for the gag law. Every man that entertains or expresses an opinion contrary to the policy or course that the Administration is pursuing, is branded as a traitor and charged as guilty of treason to the country. Congress has appropriated the sum of \$500,000,000, every dollar of which has yet to be raised, from the pockets of the people; this is equal to about the sum of \$25 for every man, woman and child in the free States, including paupers, negroes and criminals; and part of this sum is to be raised by direct taxation. This sum is appropriated, and placed at the dis-posal of the President, to defray the expenses of the Government and for carrying on the war for one year. Can the country pay this enormous ing but plunder. Between the blunderers and the amount of money without great individual dis tress and embarrassment, if not without general bankruptcy? Every man in the country has a Gen. McClellan will arrive to day, and is looked | personal and individual interest in understanding

were directed by system which could but result as to inquire, discuss, and understand how this money is to be raised, as also how it is to be expended There is a deep and, at present, a suppressed feelcountry on this subject that will not be gugged into submissive silence. The Republican country will acquiesce in Mr. Lincoln's new-fangled doctrine, that he and his Cabinet are "the Government." If the Government needs \$500,-000,000 for one year, let there be a free, open and unrestrained discussion on the subject as to how the money is to be raised, what it is needed for, and how and for what purposes it is to be expended, and the manner of its expenditure, and what the country may expect from it. It is every man's business to see that no more money is raised than is needed, and that nothing shall be squandered. neither heedlessly nor corruptly, and unless this matter shall be freely and publicly canvassed without restraint, the day may come when a future Congress will repudiate this whole war debt. Such a thing is not improbable, when the seceded States shall return to the Union, if that desirable result shall ever be accomplished. I am informed that the Administration pays from \$145 to \$155 for army wagons. I am also informed that a wagon of the kind used can be profitably manufactured for the sum of \$95; this leaves a profit for the Administration contractor of from \$50 to \$60 on the price paid for each wagon; that sum gives a profit to the contractor of some fifty to sixty thousand dollars on each thousand wagons. Why were not the contracts for building wagons let out by public advertisement to the lowest bidder? The public knows but little of the systematic swindling in Government contracts under this Administration, and inquiry and exposure is

suppressed by the operation of the gag law. The army wagons are but a small item, in the aggregate, of the vast sums of public money obtained by favoritism or swindling. There is not the least necessity on earth to resort to direct taxation to raise the first dollar for the support of the Government or to prosecute the war, if the public Sinds can only be kept clear of the knavery of thieves, swindlers and peculators. You can't find a Democrat in all the free States who is not only now, but always has been, a better Union man and truer to the principles of the Constitution, than any Republican in the Lincoln party. But sustaining the Union, the Constitution and the Government of our fathers, is a very different business from sustaining the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, and being gagged into acquiescence and silence from showing that the amount of money that is really needed to carry on the war need not be raised in any part by di rect taxation, if the treasury can be protected from Government thieves, swindlers and peculators. This Black Republican gag law is worse in its spirit, essence and practice, than the sedition law enacted during the administration of the tration, as the gag law will tarnish the escutcheon of this. Your friend, &c.,

Our Army Correspondence-The 13th Regiment at Beverly.

EDITOR SENTINEL:-I have been "lying around

Beventy, Va., July 21st, 1861.

back to other days and other scenes. I contrastviews personally to the President, who replied in | ed the life of the youth on the farm, the laborer, substance that he must leave it to Gen. Scott to the mechanic, with "the bold soldier boy." As I determine the time and place of giving battle to mused thus, strange thoughts ran through my brain and strange sensations seized my heart. I to last, or upon any occasion. Gen. Scott was asked myself, why are we all here? For what not hurried a single day by him. dred behind? A vast multitude of reasons shot across my brain, aside from the fact of there beassas, a member of the 4th Alabama regiment, ing war between those who should be brethren. and fully confirms the previous reports of the im- and live harmoniously together. Here upon one mense slaughter of the Federal troops. The cap- hand is the man who cares not where he is, so he ture of 56 cannon, including Sherman's battery, and killing, or taking prisoners, all the men but one attached to that famous battery. He says venture and daring scenes of blood and carnage; that their dead left on the field of battle amount- another, crossed in love, seeks to drown his feeled to 2,500, and that more than twice that number were wounded. The scene of carnage was horrible and fearful to behold, with the dead, dying, and wounded scattered for miles amid the ance and quiet demeanor. There are many others when the whole scattered for miles amid the who share the soldier's lot, and for divers reasons.

field rifles; and a wagon load of revolvers and His lips are compressed, and firmness of purpose dren. He in the camp alone knows. He may have had a happy home once, where joyed beamed upon every countenance, but alas, it all seems The Lincoln irrepressibles must certainly place changed now. Ask him the cause of his misery, a high value on their platform. An intelligent he places his dark eyes upon you and reads your innermost soul, as it were, and with his lips pale crat gives that journal the following, which we deem worthy of the serious consideration of every man, let his political opinions be what they may:

We have at last the Repub'ican estimate of the value of the Union as compared with the value of

has been away from the regiment on other duties

WHOLE NO. 1,152.

most of his time, and I can not speak much of his qualifications, save that, so far as I have beard. he gives satisfaction to his patients. Col. Sullivan takes things like a true military man, and puts matters through after the fashion of a good busi ness man. His position is not an enviable one, for he has a thousand things to look after-the wants of his men to be attended to-their whims and caprices to be inquired into, and to see that orders are obeyed. He enjoys the confidence of the entire regiment, and is as brave and courageous as

ny man who ever trod the battle field. Lieut. Col. Heffren is so well known to your readers that I deem it useless to say much about him. He is respected by officers and men, and beloved by them, as evidenced by their voluntary act in asking the Governor to promote him-all the commissioned officers save two, all the noncommissioned officers, and over eight hundred privates signing the recommendation. I learn be eaves on furlough for Newport in a few days to answer the duelling indictment. Major Foster is a new man to us in one sense, but old in another: a strict disciplinarian-a courteous, brave and chivalric gentleman, a man of excellent social qualities, he has the respect and confidence of all who know him. Adjutant C. H. Ross is the right man in the right place. He fully understands his business, is prompt, efficient, reliable, courteous and gentlemanly.

Such are the characters of some of our officers of the 13th Regiment. They have confidence in their men and their men in them, and though im pertinent scribblers and newspaper correspondents may attempt to deprive them of their just meed of praise for a time, the people of the great State of Indiana will reward them by thought and action. Col. Manson's Regiment and Col. Benton's left this morning for Webster on their ruturn home. May joy and peace light up their pathway through life, and a noble and generous people re-

member their noble deeds and brave acts. We are encamped just outside of Beverly, on the road to Laurel Hill, on a broad flat about one fourth of a mile wide. How long we remain or whither we go I cannot tell. Our men are contented, and are now getting enough to eat, but not so great a variety as we would like. They all have a pair of pants, a jacket, two shirts, one woolen and one gum blanket, two pairs socks, a hat and pair of shoes. A little rest and care, and all will be right. Our wounded are in the hospi

tal at Beverly, and are doing well. Col. Heffren and others organized a Masonic Lodge upon "the top of the highest hill," a few days since, which is bidding very fair to do well and prosper. He says no stick shall pass the doors that is in any manner defective. He is determined to have a model Lodge. I have not time to say more, than that he has been sick for some days past, but utterly refuses to go on the sick list. He is up to day, and about the quarters.

We want the Sentinel bad; not a paper have we seen from Indianapolis since we left. I am, &c.,

[Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.] The Late Battle --- Future Movements.

Neither the city, nor Congress, nor the Admiaistration, nor the army, have recovered yet from the ill effects of the disaster of the battle of Man assas. There is less, however, of apparent paralysis than at first. The defeat was not really so disastrous as was apprehended. We lost many gallant officers and men, but that loss the patriotism of the country could have borne. The loss on our part was of the prestige of the Federal power. The mail packet for Liverpool that left your port yesterday, will carry out exaggerated reports of the disaster, such as appear in one or two of the New York papers, and the demand, by one of them, for a change in the Cabinet. The Fed eral cause will thus he temporarily, perhaps per-

manently, prejudiced abroad.

It begins to be seen, that but for the malconduct of some officers and individuals on the field, there would have been no retreat, or, at least, no panic; and that the Federal army might, at least, have kept their ground at Centreville. But for that panic it might have been conceded that the affair was a drawn battle. But in the Senate Mr. Wilson declares it to have been a total rout. In that way it will appear to the world, whatever explanations may be made.

The disaster which the Federal cause has sustained can be retrieved but only in one way. The battle of Manassas must be fought over again, and the preliminary strategy must be left under the untrammeled management of Gen. McClellan. That young and promising General will not attack Gibraltar with a pocket pistol. It must be observed that our grand army of invasion never penetrated to the chief works of the Confederates at Manassas. We were defeated by the advanced works and advanced columns at Bull Run. The next time, we have not only to pass the batteries on the outposts, but to attack the hornet's nest

Congress and the Administration and the State authorities are all earnest and zealous in preparing for another attack on Manassas. Some say it is to come off in a fortnight. The Confeder ates expect it, and have been busy in prepara-

Gen. McClellan will inspire fresh confidence in the troops. He can have any amount of material. He will, no doubt, advance with an immense siege train, and assail the enemy's batteries in succession, so as to give the infantry a fair chance to enter and take them. He ought to have two hundied thousand men, in order to invest Manassas on either wing, while with siege cannon he makes

regular and gradual approaches in front.

Those who ruled Gen. Scott on the late occasion, thinking themselves better, though younger soldiers than he, undertook by a coup de main, to take fifty batteries, and to do it with twenty six thousand men, in opposition to sixty thousand

After all the preparations of the Federal Government for this war, after all the contributions of money by the loval States, after all the mani festation of public zeal in support of the Union, it must be confessed that the Confederate army at Manassas was superior to our army in numbers, in material and in organization. What is most remarkable about this is, that they raise and support such armies, without any money or credit-according to our newspapers. So much the better for them, and so much the worse for us

State Secrets.

An article in the New York Times discloses secrets which have not come to the knowledge of the country a day too soon. It is now seen how and by whom the war has been carried on. It is seen who are directly responsible for the recent wretched disaster. It is seen that the veteran Lieutenant-General-in whom the country have reposed the most implicit confidence, and who has deserved it all-has been overridden by the mere politicians, the malevolent Abolition zealots of the Cabinet, and, at their demand, our brave arm pushed forward into the very jaws of death, and the country humiliated and disgraced in the eves

These disclosures are made, let it be under staod, by a Republican paper, whose authority for the condition of things in the administration is General Scott himself.

The country, and especially the Democracy of the country, must demand that this course of things shall cease. At least two-thirds of the common soldiers in the volunteer army-not the officers-are Democrats. They have become soldiers of the Republic to save the Republic, not to serve as instrumentalities in the hands of South hating Abolitionists to punish the South, nor as instrumentalities to save the Republican party from dissolution. They will fight for the Repub-lic so long as that shall be their undoubted mission, but they will throw aside their arms and abandon the field the moment it shall appear that they are the missives of fanatical hatred and revenge. This is a fact which the President of the United States can not comprehend almoment too

The conduct of the war must be handed over to Gen. Scott, and he must close his ears and turn his back upon the Cabinet and the Congress and the newspapers. The Cabinet and the Congress and the Republican newspapers fought the battle of Bull's Run, and the result there will be the result everywhere if they shall continue to com mand the forces .- Chiengo Times .

The Cincinnati Commercial, Republican, says:"The best thing the President of the United States could do at the present writing, would be to order Simon Cameron to Pennsylvania, for the benefit of his health, and call the Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, into the War Department. An act of such excellent significance would cause a rise in the stock market." If a Democratic paper had made such suggestions it would have been pronounced treason.